

JULY, 1973

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS
National rain. Temp. 48-52 (8-10).
Mar. Yesterday's temp. 48-59 (8-11).
London. Tomorrow's temp. 48-57 (7-9).
Paris. Tomorrow's temp. 48-56 (8-10).
Modern. HOME: Cloudy. Temp. 68-72.
11: NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 48-58 (8-10).
Tomorrow's temp. 50-58 (10-11).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

28,067

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1973

Established 1887

Associated Press
Nicosia security men and policemen standing guard over Arab terrorists after their capture.

Says Downed Copters Clearly Marked Canadian Rejects Viet Cong Excuse

By Sylvan Fox
OTTAWA, April 9 (UPI)—The top-ranking Canadian military official here has dismissed as "excuse" Viet Cong claims two helicopters of the international peace-keeping communists were shot down Saturday because they had strayed off course. Hours before the official, Gen. Duncan MacAlpine, his remarks today, another peace-keeping helicopter was shot down over the Mekong Delta.

In that incident, a helicopter of the Two-Party Joint Military Mission came under small-arms fire while escorting an international control commission's helicopter over a Communist-held

The military commission's helicopter was slightly damaged, no one was reported injured.

The incident that occurred yesterday, nine men—four representatives of the International Commission of Control and Supervision, two Viet Cong liaison officers and three crewmen, two Americans were killed.

One of the helicopters was hit by a missile and crashed into the side of a mountain.

A Viet Cong admitted firing missiles but said that the incident occurred because the helicopters were off course.

MacAlpine rejected the Viet Cong claim, saying: "Surely it is no excuse."

Identity Called Clear

He said that the helicopters' distinctive markings—silver/black coloring, luminous stripes and white ICSCS—were clearly recognizable from the ground.

Those who want to see things in the air have the optical equipment," he said. "A properly equipped ICSCS helicopter was the victim of sustained fire causing a loss of life."

MacAlpine made his comments at a news conference at Son Nhut airport immediately after his return from Gia Lai, where he and other commissioners had arranged for

the recovery of the 11 survivors of the incident and the bodies of seven of the nine victims.

The Canadian general described the recovery of the bodies and remains of the survivors as "a harrowing session" with the Viet Cong, because the Communists wanted the ICSCS officials to sign papers containing "certain suggestions" about what had taken place.

It was understood that the Viet Cong, who reportedly have referred to the helicopter shoot-down as a "regrettable accident,"

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Second Vessel Destroyed In Convoy to Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, April 9 (Reuters)—The Communist blockade of Phnom Penh tightened today when another vessel was destroyed as it tried to reach the capital up the Mekong River.

The South Korean tanker, Boo Heung-9, was set ablaze by rockets fired by Communist forces dug in on the banks of the river, the only surface route into the beleaguered city.

The ship was hit as it tried to slip across the South Vietnamese border into Cambodia, naval sources said. No one was hurt, but the crew abandoned ship and were picked up by South Vietnamese gunboats.

The tanker's sister ship, Boo Heung-7, was hit at the same spot, three miles inside South Vietnam and 80 miles from Phnom Penh, and slightly damaged by fire. It got through the ambush, however, and sailed on into Cambodia to join two other ships still heading toward Phnom Penh with urgently-needed food and fuel.

Four other ships trying to run the Communist gauntlet were caught in the same ambush today, but they managed to turn back for the South Vietnamese

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Threat to Flooded Mississippi

Nowstorms and High Winds Slam Into the Middle West

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Severe temperatures and heavy snow whipped by high winds hit the Middle West today after piling several inches of snow on the Texas Panhandle and the Great Plains. The storms threatened to swell the Red River and Mississippi.

The National Weather Service rated the conditions which topped 12 inches of snow on Moines, Iowa, as "very serious, record-breaking spring snow, approaching the limits of extreme severity."

Public schools were closed in the Des Moines area and in Iowa counties. The Des Moines municipal airport was closed. Drake University was closed "until further notice," and Iowa legislature was unable to meet.

The snow moved across eastern Iowa to southwestern Wisconsin, closing schools to close in northern Illinois.

Heavy snow warnings continued for eastern Iowa, southern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois.

Recent backwater flood dam-

United Press International
EASING THE PRESSURE—Engineers opening the floodgates in Norco, La., to ease the threat of the Mississippi flood waters to New Orleans, 30 miles down the river.

age from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico totals at least \$150 million, and the Corps of Engineers' extra flood work expenses were

"one of the big floods of the century" being experienced in the lower Mississippi River Valley," Gen. Noble said.

Diplomat Unhurt, Raiders Captured

Arab Terror Units in Cyprus Attack Israeli Envoy, Airliner

NICOSIA, April 9 (AP)—Arab terrorists bombed the Israeli ambassador's residence here today and immediately afterwards made an unsuccessful attempt to hijack an Israeli airliner at Nicosia International Airport.

An Israeli security man guarding the Viscount aircraft shot and wounded three terrorists—one fatally. They were just leaping from a car which had crashed into a mobile generator after they drove at high speed toward the four-engine plane, firing as they came.

One of the Arabs wounded at the airport died later in a hospital.

In Israel, the national radio quoted Cypriot police as having said that two Arab terrorists were killed, both during the attack on the airliner.

In addition to the three Arabs shot at the airport, two others were captured there by Cypriot police.

Three Arabs were captured in the bombing of the apartment building in which the Israeli ambassador, Rahamin Timor, lives on the third floor with his wife and two children. All six apartments in the structure were damaged by the blasts. No one in the building was reported injured, although several persons were apparently in shock as they emerged, dust-covered from the debris.

Gunned in Street

Cypriot police on duty at the envoy's home saw Arab guerrillas drive up, with one emerging to plant bombs before the building.

One car—a Land Rover—managed to get past the armed police guards on regular duty there.

It raced straight for the El Al plane on the parking apron, and its three occupants started shooting at the aircraft.

The bombs also damaged shops across the street from the apartment.

The police opened fire at the car and the Israeli guard drew his revolver and began shooting.

Witnesses said the Israeli raced up the plane's landing steps, entered the aircraft and re-emerged in a few seconds, carrying a submachine gun, with which he shot all three Arabs as they were

United Press International
Israeli envoy's apartment house after Arab bomb attack

scrambling out of the Land Rover near the tail of the plane.

The second car's driver tried to crash through the fence to the parking apron, but policemen there forced the auto to swerve and crash against the gate.

The two occupants jumped out. One of them, using a hand grenade as blackjack, knocked out a policeman, hitting him on the head.

After a brief gun battle and chase the two Arabs were captured. Unconfirmed reports said a third man in the second car managed to escape.

Some reports said one of the two cars used in the unsuccessful hijack was seen outside the Israeli ambassador's residence shortly before the explosion.

The El Al plane, Flight LY-522,

was assigned to the run between Tel Aviv and Nicosia. Its crew and passengers were in the airport terminal building.

Police recovered two large traveling bags filled with dynamite sticks from the hijackers' Land Rover. A bomb-disposal expert said they contained 50 to 60 pounds of explosives each.

In the Land Rover, police found a handwritten note in which the would-be hijackers identified themselves as members of the National Arab Youth Organization.

Part of the note, written in both Arabic and English, was an address apparently meant to be read aboard the aircraft after its take-over. This section said: "We are the new pilots and commanders of the plane. Please don't force us to use violence, remain in your seats."

Another part of the note was an apology to the people of Cyprus for the use of Cyprus soil for the hijack attempt. It said:

"To the friendly people of Cyprus—We are very sorry for the fight on your beautiful island. We did not start the fight. We are only struggling to regain our land and homes. We are very sorry about what happened. Remember it was not us that started the bloodshed."

Police also said that among the hijackers' gear they found an aviation map on which red ink traced a flight pattern between Nicosia and Tripoli, Libya.

The gun battle at the airport lasted about half an hour, with bullets whizzing around the parking apron.

Passengers in the waiting lounge flung themselves to the floor as several bullets pierced the plate-glass windows of the tarmac.

Within minutes of the attack on the plane, scores of police reinforcements and Cyprus Army soldiers in full battle dress arrived and surrounded the area.

All passengers and airport personnel were hastily evacuated until the last of the Arab hijackers was rounded up.

The Arkia airline said that one

After Raid on Police Station Makarios, Grivas Factions Feared Heading for Civil War

NICOSIA, April 9 (Reuters)—Fears of a Cyprus civil war between the supporters of Archbishop Makarios and those of former underground leader George Grivas grew today after a gun battle in which a terrorist was shot dead and three policemen were injured. The violence today followed almost three dozen bombings yesterday.

Gasoline supplies in the capital are expected to be depleted by the end of the week. Electricity and water supplies have been disrupted because pumps and generators are all gasoline-driven.

The government is making fresh efforts to impose an existing rice rationing law as stocks dwindle, restricting purchases to 12 ounces of rice a day for each member of a family.

(Two cargo ships which reached the capital yesterday were not loaded with vital products, the AP reported, quoting shipping sources.) As the holds of the two ships were unloaded this morning, 150 cases of glass beads for women's evening bags, 15,200

years old, had been shot through the head. He wore a military uniform and a stocking mask, and by his side were three cans of gasoline. No one came forward to claim his body today in Nicosia General Hospital.

Early yesterday, more than 30 bombs destroyed homes, storefronts and at least six police cars in the south-coast towns of Paphos, Limassol and Larnaca.

Last night, two southeast Cyprus police stations were dynamited by masked raiders who stole several weapons and a quantity of ammunition from one station's armory.

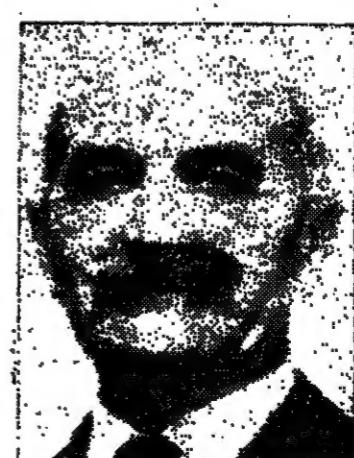
No casualties were reported in any of yesterday's bombings.

Blames His Own Backers

After the police stations were attacked last night, President Makarios said there was "reasonable evidence" that yesterday's bombings were the work of his own supporters who had formed militant groups following the rise of terrorist bands among Gen. Grivas' backers.

Asserting that Gen. Grivas had become "the evil spirit of Cyprus" since returning secretly to the island from Athens 18 months ago, he condemned both militant

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Keystone
President Makarios

Gen. George Grivas

As Family Discusses Funeral

Spain Joins World in Tributes to Picasso

From Wire Dispatches
MOUGINS, France, April 9.—The family of Pablo Picasso met in seclusion today to discuss funeral arrangements as Spain joined the rest of the world in paying tribute to the century's most influential artist.

Word filtered out of the Picasso villa this evening that the family has decided on a private funeral service. No date has been fixed yet, but it was considered possible that the service and burial would be away from the Cannes area. Picasso's body was embalmed there.

Picasso is said to have expressed the desire to be buried in the garden of his home and to have chosen the exact spot for his grave.

But French law requires burial to be in a recognized cemetery. "No demand for a waiver has

reached us," a spokesman for the local prefecture said.

A return of the painter's body to his native Spain appears unlikely. Picasso had often said he would not return to Spain until democracy was restored.

Picasso died yesterday, at 91, of lung congestion and heart failure shortly after he had sent his last 300 paintings to the city of Avignon for a May exhibition.

Hundreds of telegrams expressing sorrow at Picasso's death were delivered to the villa today.

Some Spanish, French, German, American and British tourists arrived to stand under the rain outside the locked and guarded wrought-iron gate of the villa, called Notre Dame de la Vie.

Some walked along a narrow canal that runs through the 34-acre estate to stare at the three-

story stone villa and the large curtained window behind which the painter's body lay.

The villa's Italian-born gardener, Jacques Barra, told newsmen through the gate that Picasso "is dressed in a gray suit and is lying on his bed surrounded by white gladiolas. He has a peaceful expression on his face as though he were asleep."

Mr. Barra reported that Jacqueline Picasso, the painter's wife, was in a state of "great distress" and is red-eyed from hours of weeping.

Meanwhile, government authorities and personalities in the world of art reacted with sorrow at the news of the death of the man considered the greatest painter of the century.

The Spanish government ex-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Over Two-Week Period

200 Rebels Reported Killed In Battles for Philippines City

MANILA, April 9 (AP).—More than 200 Moslem rebels and at least 11 government soldiers have been killed in two weeks of fighting in a southern Philippines town which the military recaptured over the weekend, a police official said today.

Lt. Col. Romeo Recina, Philippine Constabulary commander of Zamboanga del Sur Province, said government forces supported by two naval gunboats and two bombers drove about 1,000 heavily armed Moslems out of Labangan, just north of Col. Recina's headquarters in Pagadian City, 500 miles south of Manila.

He said the rebels retreated by

sea to Camantan Town, in Lanao del Norte Province, 20 miles to the east.

The military had previously reported that at least 300 Moslems were killed in a single six-hour battle with government forces in Labangan on March 23. Two government soldiers were killed in that clash, it added.

In this weekend's Labangan fighting, Col. Recina said, many rebels and 16 government troopers were wounded. He said 26 rebels, including three women, were captured. Most of the firearms captured from the Moslems, he added, were made in Libya and Malaysia.

Other Fighting

Meanwhile the military reported that at least 22 Moslem rebels were killed over the weekend in North Cotabato Province, in central Mindanao 550 miles south of Manila. It said government forces, fighting side by side with farmers, drove back an attack by heavily armed insurgents.

Since the beginning of March, major clashes between government forces and rebels have shifted from the Zamboanga-Basligan area, in western Mindanao, to North Cotabato Province.

Information Secretary Francisco S. Tatad last week reported "around 100 government troopers killed" since the expiration Feb. 28 of the presidential amnesty offered to Moslem insurgents willing to surrender. President Ferdinand E. Marcos extended the deadline to April 15, apparently because fighting has continued without any major surrenders.

Marco's Promise

President Marcos has promised to expedite the socio-economic development of the southern Philippines, where most of the nearly four million Moslems live, but the rebels have become more defiant than ever.

A week before the first Labangan encounter, about 150 well armed Moslems attacked the Philippine military headquarters in Pagadian. At least 30 Moslems were killed in that battle. Except for the killing of a four-year-old child of a military officer, the government did not mention any fighting.

The Indian takeover ended what many here described as a nightmare week of political turmoil in this Indian protectorate bordering China.

Indian mountain troops patrolled the area as anti-government demonstrators camped around the Royal Polo Ground after the march.

May Take Time

Kayatyan Shankar Bajji, the Indian political officer who is temporarily in charge of the administration, said that it may take some time to restore order.

Atal Singh sent here from New Delhi to assess the situation when violence broke out last week, left today for India. B. S. Das will arrive tomorrow to take over as chief administrator.

In New Delhi, the minister of state for external affairs, Surendra Pal Singh, accused the Sikhs of committing excesses which caused a large number of casualties. By constant references to the anti-government demonstrators as popular and elected leaders, Mr. Singh made it clear that India would expect the chogyal to make major concessions and move toward a more liberal system.

W. German Printers To Hold Strike Today

STUTTGART, April 9 (Reuters).—Union leaders called today on printers throughout West Germany to stage a two-hour strike tomorrow to support a wage claim.

The central strike committee of the country's printers' union wants about 30,000 members and allied workers to halt production when talks with employers are due to begin, a spokesman said. The printers who, according to a union bullet, are 91 percent in favor of striking, are demanding a 13 percent across-the-board pay rise.

In Munich, printers walked off their jobs at midnight last night for four hours, allowing only 11,000 of the usual \$10,000 daily copies of *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* to be printed. A similar walkout was held at the afternoon news paper *Abendzeitung*.

Paris Subways Shut By Personnel Protest

PARIS, April 9 (Reuters).—A morning rush-hour strike closed down the Paris subway today, forcing Parisians to walk to work or cram aboard packed buses.

The strike by subway personnel, ending at midnight, was called to protest the death March 30 of a ticket collector who was attacked by a passenger.

Police said earlier that a man believed to be a Tunisian student beat up the collector, who was trying to check if he had a ticket. The collector died later in hospital. Cause of death was given as a heart attack.



One of the unidentified wounded Arab terrorists in a Cyprus police car after being arrested.

Arab Terror Units in Cyprus Strike Israeli Envoy, Airliner

(Continued from Page 1) of the Viscount's four engines was damaged in the attack. A spokesman said the plane might have blown home on three engines for repairs here, and that otherwise, Arka's services would continue normally. El Al arranged for a special plane to go to Nicosia to get the 14 passengers who had been booked for the Arkia flight from Nicosia to Tel Aviv.

The Israeli security guard who shot the three Arab attackers was detained afterwards by police.

Informants here said that the Israelis had been aware of an imminent Arab attack at Nicosia's airport and had taken extra precautions to guard against it.

The sources said Israeli security agents flew in from Tel Aviv this morning and stood by at the airport.

A month ago an Israeli businessman was shot dead by a young man, believed to be a Jordanian student, in the Nicosia Palace Hotel. The Arabs' Black September organization said the

killings was in retaliation for the slaying here two months earlier of a Syrian official of the el-Patah guerrilla movement.

Tel Aviv Bomb Hoax

TEL AVIV, April 9 (AP).—Police and explosives experts rushed to check bomb threats at the American, French and West German embassies here today, but no bombs were found in the buildings, diplomats reported.

The bomb threats turned out to be hoaxes, the diplomats said.

Each embassy had received an anonymous telephone call saying that bombs would explode at 4 p.m. (1400 GMT). The calls came a few minutes before reports of the Cyprus explosions reached Israel.

Israel Reaffirms Policy

TEL AVIV, April 9 (UPI).—Military and government leaders reaffirmed tonight that Israel's policy is to strike back at Arab guerrillas so long as they continue attacking Israeli citizens or installations.

Major Gen. Israel Tal, chief of operations of the armed forces, said: "As long as they will continue to attack our citizens and places we will continue to deliver blows upon them."

Israel has attacked guerrilla bases in Lebanon and Syria 10 times since guerrillas killed 11 Israeli sportspersons at the Munich Olympics last September. There was no immediate indication to-night of a new retaliatory strike.

Transport Minister Shimon Peres said that Israeli alertness against Arab attacks will mount in view of this country's independence day celebrations next month. "We have to be pessimistic in our preparations and optimistic in our hopes," he said.

A Foreign Ministry official said:

"There is a desperate and urgent need for the international community to unite in order to combat terrorism."

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The demonstrators told reporters that students from both Yemen and South Yemen took part in the sit-in. The two Yemens agreed last year to work toward eventual unification.

At the end of the sit-in, the Yemeni Students' Association circulated a statement being sent to Arab League headquarters in Cairo and the government of Yemen and South Yemen. It said in part:

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McCord Testimony Reported**Nixon Committee Attorney Named in Watergate Payoffs**

By Seymour M. Hersh.

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI).—James W. McCord Jr. has told federal grand jury that he believes that Kenneth W. Parkinson, an attorney for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, channeled cash payments to the Watergate defendants in return for silence after their arrest inside Democratic headquarters last June 17, unless close to the case said yesterday.

The sources said that McCord, one of seven men sentenced to prison for their role in the break-in, further testified that he believed that Mr. Parkinson was responsible for "applying the pressure" on the defendants to admit guilty shortly before the trial began in January. Five of the seven did so and the other two were convicted.

McCord subsequently confirmed his testimony in a telephone interview with The New York Times, but refused to provide the other details.

The sources noted, however, that McCord had based much of his and jury testimony on hearsay evidence. For example, they said, acknowledged that his basic information about Mr. Parkinson's role in funneling money and advice to the men had been told him by Mrs. Dorothy Hunt, the

Mexican Leader Arrives in Paris

PARIS, April 9 (UPI).—President Luis Echeverria of Mexico, ending his world tour, arrived here today for a four-day state.

Mr. Echeverria and his wife were met at Orly Airport, where they arrived from Brussels, by President and Mrs. Georges Pompidou.

During his visit, Mr. Echeverria will meet with Argentine President Juan D. Peron, diplomatic sources said. Mr. Peron died here earlier today from heart disease.

Mr. Echeverria met members of the French cabinet and formally reduced his own party to Mr. Echeverria at the Elysee Palace. On the two leaders held their first of two official talks.

No Compensation for Property in Chile**U.S. Insurance Corp. Denies ITT's Claim**

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI).—The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) announced today that it has denied a International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. insurance claim \$2.5 million in connection with the expropriation of the Chile Telephones Co.

OPIC, a U.S. government corporation that insures against political risks of U.S. investments overseas, said its denial was due to ITT's "noncompliance with contractual obligation."

OPIC president Bradford Mills said, "ITT failed to comply with its obligation under the OPIC contracts to disclose material information to OPIC."

"In addition, ITT increased OPIC's risk or loss by failing to preserve administrative remedies as required by the contracts, and by failing to protect OPIC's interest as a potential successor to ITT's rights."

Today ITT said it intends immediately to submit its claim against OPIC to a panel of independent arbitrators.

ITT vice-president John W. Guiffoe said ITT paid close to \$6 million in premiums for the OPIC insurance and added, "The OPIC decision denying the ITT claim appears to be based on grounds which we believe OPIC will not be able to sustain."

No Further Comment

Since the matter will be submitted to arbitration, Mr. Mills said, OPIC will make no further public comment on the issues in the case.

He emphasized that OPIC's decision resulted from ITT's non-compliance with specific contractual obligations and did not in any way affect the international legal right of ITT to receive prompt, adequate and effective compensation from the Chilean

ixon Sets Goal: Effective Control of Means of War

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI).—President Nixon rededicated his long-term administration to the goal of bringing the instruments of warfare under effective and reliable control.

In sending to Congress the annual report of the U.S. Arms Control Disarmament Agency, Nixon said the report covers a most rewarding period in the agency's 12-year period.

He cited agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union limiting offensive and defensive weapons, calling the accords substantial steps . . . to reduce the threat of nuclear war."

He referred to the new round SALT negotiations, as well as planned conference on mutual, balanced force reductions in Central Europe.

Much has been accomplished, but much remains to be done," Nixon said in the foreword to the 50-page report. "With the beginning of my second term in office, I recommit my administration to the goal of bringing the instruments of warfare under effective and verifiable control."



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Russell Means of the American Indian Movement fingerings a bullet during press conference in Washington.

Agreement at Wounded Knee Is Still Stalemated Over Arms

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP).—Peace talks between White House representatives and militant Indians remained stalemated here yesterday as Indians in Wounded Knee, S. D., rejected government urging to lay down their arms.

"I don't think we can lay down our weapons here until the government lives up totally to the agreement that was signed," American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks said at Wounded Knee.

"After the conclusion of successful meetings in Washington, AIM leader Russell Means will call us and we'll lay down our weapons, not before," Mr. Banks added.

Talks between Mr. Means and presidential aide Leonard Garment to implement an agreement reached last Thursday to end the 40-day occupation of Wounded Knee were postponed Saturday over what the government said was noncompliance with a verbal understanding made with the Indians.

The government contends that Mr. Means promised to order his

followers to disarm once the negotiations were under way in the capital.

Mr. Means said that no such understanding had been made and that it was the government who "broke the spirit" of the agreement by refusing to allow food and medical teams into the village.

In Wounded Knee, meanwhile, government negotiators disclosed yesterday that they held a session with AIM leaders Saturday night to negotiate a more precise disarmament agreement than the six-point pact signed earlier.

"We laid down a most detailed proposal for the disposition of arms," Justice Department spokesman Mark Sheehan said. "We covered almost minute by minute what will be done when the disarmament begins."

In Washington, Toby Eagle Bull, a leader of the Ogala Sioux Tribe, told the House Indian Affairs subcommittee that his people are facing financial disaster because of the occupation of Wounded Knee.

Mr. Bull, secretary of the tribe on the Pine Ridge Reservation, defended his tribal chairman, Richard Wilson, and the whole system of tribal government. He said that the American Indian Movement leaders are thwarting the tribe's attempt to govern itself and, in effect, are enabling the Bureau of Indian Affairs to inject itself again in tribal matters.

"For three weeks, our schools have been closed. We have been sitting idle. We are losing money. We face financial disaster," Mr. Bull said, while the Justice Department sits there and negotiates with these people," referring to the AIM leaders.

"Why did this bunch [AIM] pick Wounded Knee? I suppose because it is a well-known name. Everyone knows what happened there in 1890," Mr. Bull said, referring to the slaughter of Indians in the last large confrontation with U.S. Army troops.

He said that some of the young people of the tribe have endorsed the AIM occupation because "they have nothing better to do. But here is the heart of the matter. Because what we need on our reservation is jobs. The issue at Wounded Knee is jobs."

"Give us jobs and there won't be any Indian problem," he said.

ITP Prospects

In a prospectus filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission last week, ITT noted that "OPIC has asserted in communications to ITT that certain documents regarding alleged ITT activities in Chile, upon which statements in the press were allegedly based, have a bearing on ITT's right to compensation, or on the amount."

ITT said in the prospectus that it believed it would ultimately be compensated for the loss of the properties concerned by the approximately \$22.5 million it claimed from OPIC.

Chilean Threat

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI).—Chilean Foreign Minister Clodovil Almeida hinted broadly today that the remainder of ITT's holdings in Chile may be nationalized.

"The present activities of ITT in Chile are in a very precarious position," Mr. Almeida told a news conference at the Chilean Embassy here.

He stopped short of saying that two hotels and a telephone equipment manufacturing company owned by ITT in Chile will be nationalized.

However, he said that "naturally the past activities of the firm ITT will be a term of reference we will take into account" if Chile decides to nationalize any sector of the economy in which ITT is still operating.

Chile nationalized the Chilean Telephone Co., a former ITT subsidiary, in September, 1971. Negotiations for compensation for ITT broke down after ITT internal documents were published indicating the company had tried to prevent the election of Salvador Allende as president of Chile.

Senate Investigation

Mr. Almeida, commenting on recent Senate hearings on ITT's Chilean involvement, said the investigation "seemed to show a complicity between an arm of the government of the United States and ITT to act for purposes that are unconstitutional in Chile and damaging to its sovereignty."

"I believe," he said, "that the conclusions of their investigations are serious, and the government of Chile feels that public opinion in both countries must issue the judgment. I don't want to pre-judge the outcome."

At the Senate hearings, witnesses said ITT offered \$1 million to the Central Intelligence Agency to help finance any anti-Allende campaign in Chile. The CIA, witnesses said, did not accept the offer.

Stores Post Signs**U.S. Ceiling Prices on Meat Receiving Featured Display**

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP).—Signs of meat ceiling prices, as ordered by the Nixon administration, were posted today in grocery stores across the nation.

Today was the maximum allowable price for beef, pork and lamb in all stores with annual revenues of at least \$100,000. President Nixon announced the ceiling on March 29 and said that the controls will stay in effect until prices drop.

Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz, meanwhile, blamed "this free-wheeling Congress" for the general inflation that he considers a principal cause of high meat prices.

Instead of boycotting meat, Mr. Butz, a housewife, ought to say: "We are going to boycott some of these high-spending congressmen and we could avoid a \$15-billion tax increase and avoid this kind of inflation we are having."

In a televised interview with two other cabinet members, Mr. Butz said that he opposes extending price ceilings to other foods and denied that the Nixon administration had been pushing up meat prices deliberately during the past several months.

He said that it was "Mrs. Consumer" who drove up prices and who, with her boycott, is trying to reduce them again. He predicted that meat prices will drop below the government ceilings when increased supplies begin arriving on the market by late summer or early fall.

Although the week-long meat boycott ended without major retail price reductions nationwide, the possibility of further consumer action is still being considered, Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D. N.Y., said yesterday that a meeting of 50 consumer leaders is scheduled in Washington on Wednesday to discuss further action.

He said, "My speculative guess is that there will be continuation with another week-long boycott against meat beginning midnight Saturday."

The 2,000-member Consumer Federation of California, comprising 11 consumer and labor groups, has called for a 15 percent reduction of meat and poultry prices by May 1. Unless "meat prices are drastically reduced," the boycott should be extended to Tuesdays and Thursdays for the rest of April, the group said.

U.S. Cancer Death Rate Up, At Fastest Pace in 22 Years

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI).—The cancer death rate in the United States rose in 1972 at the fastest pace in 22 years, the National Center for Health Statistics has reported.

Experts offered various explanations but agreed that increased exposure to cancer-causing chemicals in the environment was probably involved.

The center, in a monthly report, said the cancer mortality rate was 168.8 per 100,000 deaths in 1972, compared with 161.4 in 1971. The rate of increase was 3.3 percent, or about triple the annual average since 1950. The previous peak, 1.9 percent, was in 1952. However, the rate of increase declined by 0.7 percent in 1971.

The figures do not take into account the victims' ages at death. In a comment on this point, Dr. Frank J. Rauscher Jr., director of the U.S. cancer program, said:

"These statistics are not as solid as one might like."

"For example, they are derived from a non-random sample of [state] death certificates. Whatever the precise increase, much of it is due to the increasing percentage of the population that is 55 years of age or older, an age group that is at high risk to cancer."

Dr. Rauscher went on to say: "To the extent that this age factor doesn't account for the entire increase, it is due to increases in smoking and exposure to other carcinogens in our environment that are expressed, for example, in increases in lung cancer in men and women, bladder cancer in men and cancer of the esophagus in black men and women."

Since 1933, when the government first began to gather cancer mortality data on a national basis, the actual death rate from cancer has increased 66 percent. This increase closely parallels the increase (64 percent) in the proportion of the population over 65. It is estimated that cancer will kill 350,000 Americans this year.

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FASHION

London's Designs
On the World Market

By Hebe Dorsey
LONDON, April 9 (IHT).—Paris had better watch out. The French designers are madly concentrating on tweeds, argyle sweaters, wool gloves, moor collars—everything British but the cosy. London designers are gently reviving the near-dead spirit of couture.

His was the story at "Designs '73"—a group showing by top British designers Friday at the Royal College of Arts. Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, as host, it was the fashion show to receive the U.S. government's moral and financial support. Dedicated people, including Lord Snowdon, who some of the photos, gave their help to British fashion make mark on the international scene.

It was not a pompous affair, was the party afterwards a one. Rather sketchy, as a matter of fact, but no matter—the spirit of the show was more exhilarating than the champagne. British designers have one vital quality that seems to be in other fashion circles days: courage. Their show a shining example of what gifted talent can do.

No Tie

The reason for it all may be most of the designers have ties with big manufacturers, often have a glam way of interacting on the cash register than talent. Even when have backers, which is the case of Bill Gibb, Ossie Clark and Alice Pollock, they have ties of their own. In many cases, they are commercially successful as well. People such as Rhodes and John Bates no money problems. Mary Quant, who is into everything, has an enormous cosmetics line, travels around in a tasseled Rolls-Royce and says: "We take ourselves seriously. We have fun."

For Jean Muir, she is the of fashion today and a clear example of pure, unadulterated pays. She is already a influence and even Saint Laurent had a couple of Muriel in his last collection. Her rooms last weekend were filled with ecstatic buyers who spending money like drunkards.

The bulk of that British was in evening wear. The others produced a series of enchanting dresses which the best of their kind in the Dons in flowery chiffon,

The designing team: Mary Quant, Ossie Clark (rear); Bill Gibb, Zandra Rhodes; John Bates, Tim Gardner, Gina Fratini; Jean Muir, Alice Pollock and Thea Porter (seated in foreground).
Lord Snowdon.



they have the freshness of an English rose garden.

The Star

Zandra Rhodes is the star in that field with exclusive prints, slightly Japanese in feeling, that are hand-blocked on her own premises. Her dresses floated about with the frothy lightness of spun sugar and her wedding dress brought down the house. Gina Fratini also came through

beautifully. Her Ophelia-like dresses held over the shoulders with spaghetti straps, looked as if they were going to fall off any minute.

Ossie Clark's flowered tunics were wrapped around in a most intriguing manner and his printed chiffons and satins, designed by his wife, Celia Birtwell, had a poetic freshness all their own.

Thea Porter, who launched the caftan and rich Oriental fabrics

in England, came through this a pre-Raphaelite look further accented by frilly, fuzzy blond hair escaping from flowered bandeaux or tiny beanies.

In contrast, Mary Quant looked more serious with velvet pants and blousons but she too exploded madly with a lavender powder puff of a jacket, sprouting with hot pink feathers.

Makeup and hairdos were an important part of the show. The girls wore pale powder and their eyes were haloed in brown mist,

OPERA IN PARIS: Jessye Norman Makes Debut; 'Figaro' Moves to Palais Garnier

By David Stevens

PARIS, April 9 (IHT).—After a long stretch in the wilderness the Garden of Eden can be a little overwhelming, and operatically speaking that is about what has happened here in the last few days, with Jessye Norman's Paris debut, the reopening of the Paris Opéra, and the closing days of the Berlin Staatsoper visit.

Once again, it is Jean Fontaine and his Prestige de la Musique series who have introduced a young artist already known in Vienna, London, Berlin and on

records; and only in Paris would it seem feasible to put on "Aida" in a concert version, because even this way it fills a notable void in the lyric repertoire here over the last decade and more.

All the same, a well-sung "Aida" is more than welcome in any form, and Miss Norman in the title role did more than her share to make it so. The voice in itself is astonishing—voluminous without audible effort, velvety in texture and especially rich in the lower register, which would lead to the conviction that she is a natural mezzo soprano if her top were not so naturally

and softly glowing. Aside from a couple of thinish top pianissimos in "O patria mia," it is hard to think of a word to say against such an Aida, except that time will certainly make her a greater one.

And she has time, for the soprano is only in her mid-30s and she already sings with a seemingly innate sensitivity for the words and the character of the part that indicate the accomplished lieder singer she also is. Confidence is also inspired by the fact that she is physically formidable, a living testimony to the old adage that big voices do not come from little chests. What she did yesterday at the second performance, in the

Théâtre de la Ville, was enough to bring down the house, but even more convincing in the thought that she will have much more to give in the future.

Not that she was alone. Florenza Cossette is not a mezzo soprano to willingly take a back seat to any colleague, and as Amneris she stood there all night and belted out line drives for her share of the ovations—a perfect foil, vocally and dramatically, for her Aida. The Spanish tenor Pedro Alvarado was a stalwart and reliable Radames, and among the others in the good cast it is worth singling out the rich bass of Luigi Roni as the high priest Ramfis. Under Nine Salsogno's knowing direction, the

ORTF's Lyric Orchestra and Chorus gave a very honorable account of themselves.

Saturday night, the Paris Opera's "Nozze di Figaro" moved from Versailles to the Palais Garnier, to the benefit of a production that already seemed almost impossible to improve. The slight musical dislocations of the first performance had been resolved. Giorgio Strehler's intricate staging seemed entirely at one with the score, and the larger frame of the Opera was entirely preferable to the smaller one at Versailles—however delightful that gem of a theater may be. Even the subtle and

natural colors of Enio Frigerio's sets seemed to take on a new value, although it is quite possible that that is only a subjective reaction. The audience was beside itself with pleasure—and well it might have been, for you could go to Salzburg for years and see and hear nothing better.

The one cast change—Tom Krause for Gabriel Bacquier as the Count—did nothing to dislodge the basic values of the original cast, aside from some forcing by Krause in the Act III aria. José Van Dam's Figaro is clearly growing by leaps and bounds, and the heart-catching subtleties of Frederica von Stade's Cherubino were even more in evidence—and were rewarded by ovations.

The Berliners have been most praised on their three-week season here for unity of ensemble, and this was very much in evidence in the 1965 production of Berg's "Wozzeck." Even the important cast change in the title role of Karl-Heinz Stryczek for Theo Adam did nothing to change this. Steiner EHL's fragmentary sois are both practical and tellingly atmospheric in their recreation of a grim garrison town. Above all, the orchestra, under Wolfgang Rennert, played with a sensitivity to detail that could only come from long and continuous familiarity with the score.

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AIR FRANCE

Artist of a Century

He lived for nearly a century, and he painted for more than 80 years. Completely idiosyncratic, the captive of no school and the practitioner of all of them, Pablo Picasso personified more than any artist of his day the kaleidoscopic world that the artists of our time have seen and that they have displayed in painting and sculpture.

In a sense, then, he was his century—born when the old certainties of life and the art that reflected them were cracking under the strains of industrialization and mechanization in the last part of the 19th century, and the cataclysms of the 20th might be glimpsed by far-sighted men. And as he boldly tested new techniques, he matched in spirit the experimentation of a new age.

Aware of the artist's political role, Picasso could no more be fitted into a political, than an artistic, straitjacket. His were the politics of emotion and aesthetic expression, in a time when ideologies required, and the state enforced, conformity to strict patterns in words, and forms, and colors. In his life, Picasso was a mass of contradictions, a nationalist in exile, a Communist who well knew the value of money, an individualist who sought mass response to his artistic appeals. So his work testified to his life.

And, for all his flouting of all conventions, his life and his work showed forth the inner strivings and the impulse to personal liberty

that underlay the stratifications that politics sought to impose on the 20th century. Even his obscurities—or perhaps especially his obscurities—were images of the doubts and dangers of a time when great wrongs were done in the name of nation, or humanity, and when so many lives were snuffed out in dubious battle, so many hopes died in jails or concentration camps.

It is tempting to compare Pablo Picasso to Winston Churchill, to that young cavalryman who lived to deploy masses of tanks and planes, who ranged a wide political spectrum, and whose art with language was to make such a profound impression on his times. The differences are many, to be sure, as Churchill was a great politician, whose skill was in directly guiding peoples toward ends he believed worthy, and who had a nostalgia for the past and a confidence in institutions and traditions that Picasso despised. More, Picasso's paintings may live when the Churchillian prose is buried in the history books. Yet each in his own way, each through a long life, exemplified his era while contesting many of its manifestations.

The death of Churchill brought a widespread sense of loss, even among those who disputed his greatness, or failed to understand the meaning of what he had accomplished. And so it is with Pablo Picasso, storm center throughout his life, honored by the world on his passing.

Why Not Withdraw From the OAS?

The snug old notion that the countries of the Americas form a natural unit, sharing common interests and working through common institutions, is a familiar feature of hemispheric oratory and the basis of much hemispheric policy. But it has never been under such heavy—and perhaps thoughtful—challenge. It is not simply that a number of political disputes between Washington and the Latinos—in Panama and Chile, for instance—are simultaneously at a boil. The feeling is widespread through Latin America that the United States is not performing its proper role in assisting the hemisphere's development. Many go on to ask if American power or American capitalism make it foolish to expect that Washington can ever play such a role. At the current general assembly of the Organization of American States the United States has been alternately excoriated for its neglect and for its intervention. Various suggestions have issued forth to reduce the importance of Washington in the OAS, and in the hemisphere generally. The American attitude is polite but grim.

It is in respect to this dispiriting scene that we would draw attention to a proposal by William D. Rogers, a Washington lawyer long concerned with Latin America. Mr. Rogers declares, in effect, that the conditions and attitudes which have traditionally led the hemisphere to be regarded as a special unit have been eroded by the growth of Latin nationalism, by the easing of American paternalism, by the pace of economic change, by the passage of time. One sensible reaction to this change, he suggests, would be for the United States to withdraw to associate status in the Organization of American States. Events have made the OAS "already virtually a Latin American organization," he argues. Withdrawal would match the or-

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Evolution in Taiwan

In world affairs problems are rarely "solved." At best they are transformed, from an armed confrontation to a political maneuver, or perhaps from a bid for political power to a bid for economic influence. Sometimes diplomatic success consists of nothing more than converting an urgent situation into a tolerable irregularity.

Thus the status of the Chinese Nationalist government on Taiwan seems to have evolved from the flashpoint of war into a period of gradual adjustment, the end result of which no one can yet perceive. A logical development in this process, though none the less significant, is Peking's newly opened campaign of appeals, often nostalgic in orientation, for unity between the Chinese of the mainland and the Chinese on Taiwan. Peking spokesmen propose informal, discreet contacts between partisans of the two regimes and encourage visits to relatives and ancestral homes on the mainland, stressing common heritage despite diverse social systems.

It is virtually impossible to see any basis on which a full-fledged political accommodation could be found between the present

regimes now in power in Peking and Taipei; that is not in the cards. Nor is it any wonder that the Nationalist leaders instinctively scorn the new soothing utterances of their old rivals, for the disparities in present and future power of the two regimes are too great to leave the men in Taipei much room for maneuver.

Yet around the world once-bitter antagonists have found that any kind of peaceful contact is better than no contact at all. The Germans have discovered this, the Koreans are experimenting, even the Arabs exposed to Israelis are finding old antagonisms contradicted by daily realities. Perhaps the Vietnamese will find it too one day.

The significant factor in current Peking-Taipei relations is that neither side sees any virtue in fomenting the war hysteria on which they used to thrive. This development hardly solves the Taiwan problem, but it does portend its transformation to the point where the issues can eventually be settled by diplomacy rather than by force of arms.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 10, 1898

PARIS.—Our Madrid correspondent announces that Spain has yielded to the demands of the United States and granted an unconditional and unlimited armistice in Cuba. An armistice is not usually granted unless asked for by or with the authority of one of the contending nations. But the circumstances are most unusual, and the armistice, as far as the United States is concerned, may possibly give cause for delaying any hostile action, and it should be remembered that every day's delay makes for peace.

Fifty Years Ago

April 10, 1923

NEW YORK.—Recent increases in wages in various industries show the optimism prevalent in business circles. The U.S. Steel Corporation today announces an increase in the pay of its common labor of 11 percent. Another aspect of the whole wage question came up today in the announcement of the decision of the Supreme Court, which laid down the principle that minimum wage laws are unconstitutional, the decision being made by a 5-to-3 vote.



Visit to Leningrad: The Dark Side

By Anthony Lewis

LENINGRAD—The apartment door opens. There stands a man modest in size but projecting tremendous physical power and beauty. A fringe of beard around his triangular face gives him a saturnine look.

"Panov," he says.

We step into a living room perhaps 10 feet by 16, with chairs, a dining table, a television set, a phonograph—the walls covered with pictures of dancers and musicians. On one wall a short wooden bar has been rigged as a dancer's practice bar.

That room is the universe of one of the world's great ballet dancers: his home, his studio, his stage. For more than a year now he has been the only place where Valery Panov can dance.

It seems to us quite right, however, that the organizational structure of the hemisphere be reviewed. Institutions set up in a period of accepted American dominance and expected American leadership should be measured against the imperatives of the new and more difficult period which the hemisphere is in now. The OAS is hardy but hardly sacred. We have no favorites, but perhaps ECLA (the UN Economic Commission for Latin America), a small expert corps of technocrats with increasing political maneuverability, is ripe for a large new role.

We see no reason why the United States must stand still, accepting abuse and calling ritually for Latin initiatives for change, while its hemispheric position deteriorates. Why should not the United States offer an initiative of its own?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

told people I am an evil magician who has cast a spell on her."

In his gesture and expression, Panov is the great artist, who knows his true status and traits unpleasant reality almost with disdain. But not far under that surface there is desperation.

"Panov," he says.

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We see no reason why the United States must stand still, accepting abuse and calling ritually for Latin initiatives for change, while its hemispheric position deteriorates. Why should not the United States offer an initiative of its own?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The irony is that Panov is such a Russian figure. He wants to do Russian ballet, he has choreographed Pushkin's "Queen of Spades" and other Russian classics. He thinks Russian dancers and training are the best, the pay and conditions good. But party cultural watchdogs made life impossible, he says, by demanding changes in productions for ideological reasons.

Why have the authorities refused to let the Panovs go? They have no secrets or political status, and outsiders would pay any exit fees demanded. The reason is surely prestige. Ballet is a major art in the Soviet Union, and Panov is probably the most decorated artist who has ever tried to leave for Israel. The symbol is hard to accept.

The pressures on Panov have steadily grown. Last May he was charged with spitting on a militiaman's sleeve and spent a week in a cell full of amputees and cripples—an unsavory message. More recently, mail and telegrams from abroad have been cut off. Three months ago his telephone just stopped working. Twice this month he has been stopped on the street by a burly figure who asked him for a cigarette—and then found himself surrounded by men who grabbed him, then let go.

But the threats may matter less than the sense of confinement. Valery Panov is not a mathematician or a writer whose life is in his head; he is a physical man who must dance to live. At the age of 38 he feels that the force driving away.

"I have a little more strength left to fight," he says. "Then... I must get out or my life is over: There is no more me."

For a visitor from the outside world seeing the Panovs is like wandering into a novel, a fantasy. In that living room, its ceiling too low to let him leap, he seems caged. Galena is a tiny blonde just 23 years old. She gives an elfin smile and touches his brow when he says, "They

are coming to visit us."

Panov thinks that, despite some relaxation in the application of exit fees, the dangers are increasing for individual Jews who are regarded as prominent examples. He believes their only hope is that they will be let go as part of the arrangement for Leonid Brezhnev's projected visit to the

United States.

"If we do not get out then, our life is over."

In two weeks in the Soviet Union I have seen much to admire. I think Soviet leaders genuinely want better relations with the United States, and it is right to meet that desire. But as long as such exemplary cruelty remains a part of the system, it will not be possible for Americans to forget Valery Panov.

A Time to Compromise

By Joseph Kraft

WAshington.—In the fight between the President and the 93d Congress, the time for compromise is at hand. A vehicle for accommodation has come forward from the Senate, and the Democratic leadership is clearly willing to settle.

Whether Mr. Nixon is prepared to make terms is another matter. But if he doesn't, he will expose his administration to murderous attacks that could grievously burden the efforts to fight inflation and establish a structure of peace.

The vehicle for accommodation is the proposal by Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C., for limits on both budgetary expenditures and the power of the President to impound, or refuse to spend, money voted by the Congress. The Ervin proposals passed the Senate overwhelmingly last week, and in one form or another they are sure to go through the House and come before the President.

Major Concession

The proposals represent a genuine compromise. They fix spending during the coming fiscal year at \$268 billion—a figure \$700 million lower than called for in Mr. Nixon's budget. Acceptance of that ceiling is a major concession by the Democratic leadership.

To hold spending within that ceiling, the proposals authorize the President to impound funds authorized by the Congress. But the President would have to use the impoundment power on a relatively equal basis across the board. There would have to be a balance in cuts from military spending and cuts in social services. Acceptance of that limitation would be a genuine concession by Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Nixon may feel now that he doesn't have to give way. The temper in the country is against big spending. By use of his veto, the President can probably check the liberal Democrats without yielding anything in return. In a critical test last week, the Senate upheld Mr. Nixon's veto of a \$216-billion vocational rehabilitation bill by a four-vote margin.

But Mr. Nixon and his administration are vulnerable on many matters where the veto doesn't obtain. There are some big items where the requirement is responsible Democratic leadership.

The way to achieve that is by accepting the proposed limitations on spending and impounding. As Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., whose penetration of mine is asserting itself more and more, said of the proposals in the Senate debate: "If the President wants to meet us halfway, if the President wants to resolve what I regard as the most profound domestic constitutional crisis in the history of this nation, this is the way it should be done."

On a Lofty Pedestal?

French Aides in Africa

By Thomas A. Johnson

DAKAR, Senegal.—A black African motorist, forced off the road here recently by the reckless driving of a white, cursing biter and told his passenger:

"The French, they can do anything they want to here. If I caught him and took him to the police, the police would let him go and hold me—perhaps beat me. The French are gods."

Similar complaints are often heard among Africans in the former French colonies of West Africa.

The issue of French influence is to get another public airing in a forthcoming Supreme Court case brought by a Senegalese journalist whose publication, now banned, had accused French co-operators at the University of Dakar of responsibility for the dismissal of a Senegalese linguistics expert.

The journalist, Abdou Rahmane Cisse, 35, made the accusation in the 10th and final edition of his twice-monthly newspaper, *La Libre Pensée*, or *The Closed Letter*.

Mr. Cisse, in a 1972 issue of his paper, accused the Ministry of having a "cultural stranglehold" on the University of Dakar.

The director of the Ministry of Information, Ibrahim Niang, said in a recent interview that Mr. Cisse "had been warned several times prior to the banning."

"The 'cooperants,' or technical aides, who carry out the French technical-aid and financial-aid policies in Africa, called 'cooperation'—figure prominently in a number of disputes and also in attempts by some former colonies to renegotiate cooperation agreements with France."

Senegal is not negotiating cooperation agreements with France, but some Senegalese have taken their disputes with the French to the streets and to the courts.

Several weeks of demonstrations here, marked by the suspension of some 60 universities, the temporary closing of some schools and unsuccessful attempts to set fire to six schools, arose in part from student dissatisfaction with the French role.

The unofficial Senegalese General Student Association distributed flyers in Dakar and other population centers urging students to "oppose cultural infiltration."

One highly placed French-speaking diplomat tells of how his nation wanted to send a Frenchwoman as its representative to an African conference on black affairs.

Espionage Charges

Chad and the Congo Republic recently accused French citizens of espionage. The new leaders of Dahomey have accused a French businessman of unduly influencing the former Minister of Finance and of financing a purported attempt to overthrow the government.

The French residents themselves, in informal talks, exhibit a variety of attitudes about their roles.

A middle-aged veteran of foreign assignments in both Indonesia and Africa—sitting in one of Dakar's numerous sidewalk cafes that few Senegalese can afford to patronize—was convinced that the French would be in Africa "for at least another thousand years."

"The simple fact is these people cannot learn to do things for themselves," he said.

A younger Frenchman, himself a veteran of France's student conflicts, insisted that his nation was not doing enough to encourage self-sufficiency among the blacks.

"I suspect," he said, "that there are too many of us living here than we could in France, enjoying the position of 'patron' and we want to 'hold on to it.'

Still another young Frenchman who works with the Togolese government said: "We're giving the best of our lives and talents for these people, and the ingrates don't appreciate what France is doing for them."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1973

Page 7

Bankers Seek Tax Talks in Luxembourg

Want Clear Statement On Government Plans

LUXEMBOURG, April 9 (AP)—Luxembourg bankers, concerned about uncertainties that have arisen on the future of the Grand Duchy's tax and banking laws, are to meet with Prime Minister Pierre Werner tomorrow to seek a clear statement of the government's plans, banking sources said today.

Rumors started after Luxembourg appeared to commit itself to a revision of its tax laws, especially concerning income-tax reform for financial holding companies, in return for having the European Monetary Cooperation Fund headquartered on its soil. The fund is an embryo central bank for the Common Market. France and West Germany supported Luxembourg's bid for the headquarters on the condition that the Grand Duchy's tax policies on holding companies be reviewed. Mr. Werner, in a letter to the Paris and Bonn governments, said he was willing to examine this. But as Luxembourg government sources stressed today, he did not make any commitment to act.

Outflows Reported

Still, there was uncertainty over what the government's plans were, here have been reports that some funds were flowing out to Switzerland and elsewhere, where banking secrecy seemed better assured.

Luxembourg bankers in interviews today said these reports were exaggerated. "There have been some sporadic movements," one banker said, "but nothing to be concerned about." Said another: "To my knowledge, there hasn't been any consequential movement of funds."

There was also concern over the future of Luxembourg's banking-treasury laws, following a demand by the Bundesbank for information on the activities of subsidiaries of German banks operating in Luxembourg. These subsidiaries are used to borrow money abroad for the parents, thus evading Bundesbank controls.

Official sources disclosed that the extent of the agreement between Luxembourg and Bonn is to permit the parent banks to report to the Bundesbank certain balance sheet figures supplied by the subsidiaries. There is no question of individual accounts being disclosed, the sources said.

No Unilateral Action

They said that, in general, there was no plan to loosen banking secrecy rules. Nor, they said, was it planned to take any unilateral action to tighten the nation's tax system.

Luxembourg has agreed, as part of economic and monetary union plans, to harmonize its taxes with those of its partners by about 1976. In talks on the mid site, it merely expressed a willingness to do this perhaps a little earlier, though such willingness was never put into writing.

One banker said that if Luxembourg had to eliminate or reduce its tax benefits, so would the Netherlands Antilles (Curacao) and the British Channel Islands (Jersey). Luxembourg, government sources said, will only act in the context of a general EEC harmonization of tax laws.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Du Pont Estimates Record Net

Du Pont Co. earnings for the first quarter are estimated at record \$2.60 a share, chairman and president Charles E. McCoy told shareholders at the annual meeting. Last-year earnings for the period were \$2.04 a share. First-quarter sales also set a record at \$1.24 billion, up 19 percent from the 1972 period. "The outlook for the remainder of 1973 suggests that this will almost certainly be a record year for Du Pont," Mr. McCoy said, adding that "we see no reason why this recovery should not extend well into 1974."

Alusuisse Outlines Prospects

Business progress for the current year and the future all depends on how prices develop, Alusuisse chairman Emmanuel Meyer reports. The current situation has improved to being merely miserable from being very miserable up to recently, he says, adding that he believes that the demand growth rate would perceptibly improve this year after a two-year low. In 1972, parent company sales advanced 17 percent to \$87.5 million Swiss francs while net profit fell 14 percent to \$3.4 million francs. For the group, sales rose 11 percent to \$2.31 billion francs, with net profit down 15 percent to \$2 million francs. Mr. Meyer says primary aluminum capacity should be unchanged this year from 506,000 tons in 1972. Production capacity, only about 75 percent used in 1972, should change during the current year. He also says gratifying progress had been noted in research and development. He gave no further details, but intimated more information would be provided at the April 18 annual meeting.

U.S. Purchasing Agents See Gains

U.S. purchasing executives say business continued strong in March, "capping off" a better than anticipated first quarter. But rising prices remained a major concern. The latest survey of 260 members of the National Association of Purchasing Management shows that new orders and

production rates reached their best levels since 1961. Increases in new orders were reported by 53 percent in February, while production increases were reported by 48 percent up from 41 percent. The number of purchasing executives reporting inventory increases rose to 41 percent from 33 percent, and was the highest in eight years. The number reducing inventories increased to 9 percent from 8 percent. At the same time, prices rose at a "fearsome" pace during March, with 88 percent reporting higher prices, the largest number to do so since 1950. Most of the price increases, the survey says, were in the 5 to 8 percent range.

Germans Study High-Speed Trains

Frictionless supertrains moving at 480 kilometers (300 miles) an hour linking northern and southern West Germany could be a reality by 1985, a study by the German Transport Ministry concludes. The proposed "high performance fast train" (HSB) is the forerunner of an all-European mass transit network and a model for other countries, the ministry says. The report was commissioned to study the feasibility of linking Hamburg and Munich by a semi-circular, 286-kilometer (about 185-mile) route by 1985. The study calls for the route to be extended later, linking 10 other cities and running through areas where 80 percent of German industry is located. Eventually, the ministry hopes, the network could be extended to similar systems in neighboring countries. The trains would carry cars, trucks and passengers and could take between 32,000 and 34,000 trucks daily off crowded highways, the ministry says. No final decision was made on the propulsion or track system to be used, but the study singled out the so-called magnetic levitation principle as a favorite alternative. This system balances the downward pull of gravity against the upward pull of electromagnets against a metal guide rail, leaving the train "floating" several centimeters above a special track. Prototypes are already being tested by Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm and Krauss-Maffei.

Threatening Outbreak of War at Any Moment

Mideast States Bitterly Contest Oil Claims

LONDON, April 9 (AP-DJ)—Amir Abbas Hoveida, Prime Minister of Iran, says that war could break out in the Middle East "at any moment."

The unusual part is that Israel is not involved in the warning. Instead, the exotic cast of characters in this international drama are Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

The stage is the Persian Gulf, the richest oil-producing area in the world. It supplies 35 percent of the world's oil and contains 90 percent of the proven oil reserves. The states are bitterly contesting claims in and around the Gulf in efforts to maximize their holdings and potential riches, triggering border incidents and heightening tensions.

Only recently, forces from Kuwait and Iraq clashed along their border. Iranian and Iraqi forces, too, have exchanged shots along their border, and the enmity between the countries is openly expressed.

Iraq has "adopted an attitude that can only be described in international parlance as hostile," Mr. Hoveida says bluntly. Iran is busily building up its armed forces, with a military budget of \$1.8 billion for the fiscal year that began in March, a 47 percent increase from the year before. Iran recently announced it had placed a mammoth \$2 billion order through the U.S. Defense Department for fleets of supersonic jet fighters, attack helicopters and other equipment. Both Iraq and Saudi Arabia are also beefing up their armed forces.

The squabble over the Gulf's spoils is largely caused by a geographical quirk. Under interna-

tional procedure, a nation may claim its continental shelf, which is defined as extending out to water 600 feet deep. However, most of the Gulf is shallower than that, making practically the whole body a "continental shelf." So, who owns the Gulf, which may have as much oil beneath its bed as it has water above it? With oil fields extending farther and farther into the Gulf, the question is critical. If a nation stakes its claim as beginning from its outermost islands, it can map

No Power Vacuum"

But neither Saudi Arabia nor Iran is likely to countenance any take-over of Kuwait. Indeed, Iran appears more than willing to fill any void left by the British departure. "There is no power vacuum in this area," an Iranian government source says. "We are in a position to run our own affairs without any interference from outside."

Iraq would like to become the dominant power in the Gulf, but it does not have the population and economic strength of Iran. However, Iraq does have a 15-year treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union and could be less apt to back off from any confrontation.

Before the British withdrew, they created the Emirate Federation in an effort to increase stability in the area. Besides Sharjah and Umm al Qaiwain, its members are Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fukrah and Ras al Khalifa. The federation has a total population of 250,000. But the federation has not cleared up the picture much; each sheikhdom retains much autonomy, and the federation has two ministries of defense, six armies, eight police forces, three navies, two helicopter forces and one air force.

Abu Dhabi, the largest sheikhdom, is having its own conflict with Saudi Arabia over the rights to the Burial Oasis. The oasis, a six-mile-wide forest of date palms with nine villages scattered among them, is on the Abu Dhabi-Oman border, with three villages in Oman and the others in what Abu Dhabi claims as its territory. Saudi Arabia contends that the entire oasis belongs to it, though Abu Dhabi and Oman now have it by right of possession.

Another contested claim has pitted against each other the sheikhdoms of Sharjah and Umm al Qaiwain, two members of the United Arab Emirates Federation, and has embroiled in a long court fight two U.S. companies that would like to tap the oil.

German Cost of Living Rises 0.6% in March

WIENZIADEN, West Germany, April 9 (AP-DJ)—The German cost-of-living index rose to 145.2 (1965 equals 100) in March, up 0.6 percent from February and up 6.8 percent from March, 1972, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

The March-to-March increase was the largest since World War II. In February, the index had risen 0.7 percent from January and 6.8 percent from the year-ago month.

Italian Living Costs Up

ROME, April 9 (AP)—The cost of living in Italy went up 0.9 percent in February, the government announced over the weekend.

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Fed Requests Banks Review Loan Pledges

Overcommitment May Set Credit Crunch

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP-DJ)—Federal banking agencies began a concerted effort today to avoid a severe money crunch by warning banks to exercise restraint in committing loans to corporate customers.

In letters sent to approximately 750 banks with deposits of over \$100 million each, the Federal Reserve Board and other government authorities said they are concerned by the "apparent" large volume of loan pledges outstanding and the "sharply increased" use of these bank commitments by corporate clients, which could cause banks to overextend themselves.

The agencies are asking bankers to set up "appropriate" loan commitment policies and determine how they will obtain funds to meet such pledges. Federal examiners will be asking banks to "demonstrate" how they are giving "adequate attention" to monitoring their commitment programs.

The making of loan commitments is an essential part of doing business in the banking industry. Such pledges simply mean that a bank agrees to give a specific line of credit to a customer in the future at an unspecified rate of interest. Banks do not expect most of their customers to use their entire loan pledge. Therefore, many banks make sizable commitments, expecting that only a small portion will actually be met.

However, a heavy corporate demand for loans has developed in the past several months as the nation's economy has expanded. That demand is continuing and banks are finding corporations cashing in on a larger percentage of their pledges, at a prime interest rate considered "artificially low" by many bankers.

While corporations are receiving a rather low interest rate, banks complain that they must obtain funds at rapidly rising interest rates to make the loans.

The limiting of loan commitments urged by the Fed and other government agencies is one alternative to boosting the prime interest rate. The Nixon administration has been waging a successful campaign to keep bankers from raising their prime lending rates too dramatically.

The Fed said one sample of

large banks indicated that at the end of January \$80 billion in loan commitments was outstanding.

It would like to become the dominant power in the Gulf, but it does not have the population and economic strength of Iran. However, Iraq does have a 15-year treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union and could be less apt to back off from any confrontation.

Before the British withdrew, they created the Emirate Federation in an effort to increase stability in the area. Besides Sharjah and Umm al Qaiwain, its members are Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fukrah and Ras al Khalifa. The federation has a total population of 250,000. But the federation has not cleared up the picture much; each sheikhdom retains much autonomy, and the federation has two ministries of defense, six armies, eight police forces, three navies, two helicopter forces and one air force.

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N.Y. Prices Climb, Volume Sags

By Terry Robards.

NEW YORK, April 9 (NYT)—Sparked by a surge of buying in blue chips, prices on the New York Stock Exchange climbed sharply today in slow trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average soared 16.48 to 947.55, its highest reading of the day. Volume on the Big Board sagged to 13.74 million shares from 13.89 million Friday.

The market's strength could not be attributed to a specific change in the business outlook. Rather, the buying appeared to be based on a delayed reaction to past im-

pressions of economic strength and on a technically oversold condition.

Prior to Friday's rally, the market had declined in 15 of the previous 21 sessions and many analysts had been predicting a technical rebound. The sluggish pace of trading during recent declining sessions indicated, moreover, that selling pressure was abating.

Today's strong performance of the Dow industrials stemmed partly from buying in Du Pont, one of the most influential issues of the 30 components in the aver-

State Audit Labels as Bogus

Most of Equity Life Policies

LOS ANGELES, April 9 (AP-DJ)—

More than two-thirds of the insurance in force claimed by Equity Funding Life Insurance Co. appears to be bogus, according to the California Department of Insurance.

This first concrete estimate to arise from an investigation that has involved at least three teams of auditors and examiners bears out the worst fears of regulatory authorities.

According to the California department, the initial examination of Equity Funding Life, a key subsidiary of Equity Funding Corp. of America, has turned up more than \$1 billion in life insurance that simply does not exist. This means that only about \$1 billion of the insurance claimed to be in force at the end of 1972 is real.

The bogus policies, largely sold to reinsurers at about 180 percent of the first-year premium, number about 56,000 of some 97,000 claimed on the books. The premium on the bogus policies is estimated at \$25.4 million an-

ually, compared with some \$11.8 million on the good business.

These early findings, which sources caution may be revised later, outline the dimensions of what investigators believe is the first great computer fraud in business history. "It was inevitable that someday these would be a really big one," says one state official. "Well, this is it."

The massive fraud apparently began in 1969 or 1970 and continued through 1972. Last week, the Wall Street Journal disclosed the creation of big blocks of bogus business on the books of Equity Funding Life and its resale to unsuspecting co-insurees, the forging of death claims, and the apparent plundering of assets.

The computer at the life company, it was disclosed, was programmed to overlook the bogus business on some of its runs, aiding in concealment of the operation.

Investigate Forgeries

Over the weekend it was learned that an investigation also is under way of reports that unidentified principals of Equity Funding Corp. forged and sold millions of dollars of other companies' securities.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— Stocks and Sis. Net
High. Low. Div. In. S P/E 1000. High Low Last. Chg'e

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2805 Holdings Inc. 23 36 316.00 324.00 324.00 -34															
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Market Shut

Zurich stock exchange

Closed Monday in observance
local holiday.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on April 9, 1973

NEW YORK (AP) —

The following mutual funds, reported by the National Association of Securities Dealers, are at which these could have been sold or bought (value plus sales charge) Monday.

S&P. Ask

S&P. Bid

S&P. High

S&P. Low

S&P. Div.

S&P. P/E

S&P. SI.

S&P. High

S&P. Low

S&P. Last

S&P. Chg.

S&P. Net

S&P. C.R.

S

Aaron Is Winner by 1 as Nicklaus Ties Oosterhuis for 3d in Masters

J.C. Snead Finishes 2d

MUGUSTA, Ga., April 9 (UPI).—Tommy Aaron, best known for career of second-place finishes in his scorecard error that deflected this tournament five years ago, shot a four-under-par 66 today to win the Masters by one stroke.

Aaron, winner of only one tournament in the United States in a dozen years on the Professional Golfers Association tour—up to 14 second places tied two short-par-5 holes the back nine at Augusta National Course to slip past J.C. ad. Peter Oosterhuis and theing Jack Nicklaus and earn traditional green coat of arms champions.

Tying in a television interview awaiting the victory cere- v. Aaron saw Snead sink a sure putt on the 17th green stay in contention.

Snead, two short-par-5 holes the back nine at Augusta National Course to slip past J.C. ad. Peter Oosterhuis and theing Jack Nicklaus and earn

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National Course to slip past

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Art Buchwald

The Butler Did It

WASHINGTON. Peter Falk, playing his famous television role of Columbo, walked into the East Room of the White House in his dirty raincoat and flashed his police card. "Inspector Columbo," he said showing it to President Nixon. "Say, this sure is a nice house you got here. How much does a place like this cost?"

"I'm having a private party for my staff," the President said indignantly. "What do you want?" "Oh, I really apologize." Columbo said. "I didn't mean to come bugging in on a party. Say, is that a real oil painting of George Washington? It's a fantastic work of art—don't get me wrong, I don't know anything about painting."

"Will you state your business, inspector?"

"I'm just making some routine inquiries about the Watergate bugging case. You see I'm on loan to the Senate investigating committee from the Los Angeles police department. It will only take a few minutes."

"We have nothing to hide here," the President said. "This is my assistant, H. R. Haldeman, my legal aide. John Dean 3d, my former assistant, Charles Colson, the former Secretary of Commerce. Maurice Stans, and the former Attorney General, John Mitchell, and his wife Martha."

"This is really a great honor," Columbo said. "I never thought I would get to meet so many important people. Wait till I tell my wife. She's really going to be bowled over."

"What exactly is it you want to know?" the President asked.

"Oh, yes," Columbo said, taking out his pad and pencil. "Now let me see."

Martha Mitchell said, "Inspector, I'd like to tell you a few things about the Watergate..."

"Martha, will you shut up?" John Mitchell interrupted.

"They're not going to hang this on my John," Martha said.

"Martha!"

"Can I offer you a drink, inspector?" the President asked.

"Just some orange juice. If you've got it, Mr. President. I



Buchwald

Miss Lyon, he said, was 'an old virgin, and juiceless, whereas my passion was for the other kind.'

The Last Tirade Of Mark Twain

By Robert Joffe

BERKELEY, Calif. (UPI)—"There are three conspicuous characters in this true tale of mine, this queer and shabby and pitiful tale—to wit, a pair of degraded and sufficiently clumsy sharpers, and I the horn ass, their easy victim."

Thus Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) introduced the plot of his last major writing effort, a long and vituperative tirade in which he claims his secretary and his business manager conspired to swindle him.

Details of the 40,000-word manuscript, written in Twain's own hand, became public for the first time yesterday that the document has just been donated to its Mark Twain Papers Project.

Scholars say the document has little or no literary value but is extremely significant biographically. In it, Twain reveals that the last months of his life were filled with outrage at what he considered a betrayal of trust. He finished it about six months before his death in 1910 at the age of 74.

The document's provenance remains somewhat mysterious. Its existence first became known in June, 1970, when the New York Public Library revealed that it had purchased the manuscript for an "excess of \$20,000." As it turned out, however, the party which made that sale did not own the document and the transaction was rescinded.

The manuscript was then acquired by two New Jersey women, granddaughters of Twain's wife's brother. They gave it to the University of California, which recently appraised it at \$40,000.

In the manuscript, Twain charges that Miss Isabel Lyon, the secretary, and Ralph W. Ashcroft, the business manager, conspired to misuse his personal funds and to alienate the affections of his family. He claims Ashcroft and Miss Lyon married suddenly and fled to England on their honeymoon when their employer began to suspect them.

Twain presumes that Miss Lyon, who was then 45, married Ashcroft only after failing in attempts to seduce Twain himself into marriage.

He speaks of her "caressing touch—and she was always finding excuse to apply it—arch girlily-pats on the back of my hand and playful little pats on my cheek with her fan—and these affectionate attentions always made me shiver uncontrollably—much as happens when a frog jumps down my bosom."

She was, he said, "an old virgin, and juiceless, whereas my passion was for the other kind." Twain also said: "I could not go to bed with Miss Lyon. I would rather have a wax work."

"The charges are in fact absurd," said Hamlin Hill, a Twain expert from the University of Chicago who is a visiting professor at Stanford University this year. The document "is a soap opera," he said.

Twain was aged, ill and essentially isolated when he wrote



The principals: Isabel Lyon, Mark Twain and Ralph W. Ashcroft at Twain's home in Connecticut.

the manuscript, according to Frederick Anderson, editor of the Twain Papers Project. "It's astonishing that he had the energy to do it, that he had the impulse at all."

Twain himself seemed certain of the document's great worth. In its preface, "To the Unborn Reader," he confidently predicts its value will increase dramatically, "for it will furnish an intimate inside view of our domestic life of today not to be found in naked and comprehensive detail outside its pages."

The main text is in the form of a letter to "an old and sympathetic friend," the novelist William Dean Howells.

The university received several related documents along with the manuscript, including a letter from Ashcroft rebutting Twain's charges. Twain refused to accept the rebuttal, and on the back of Ashcroft's envelope, he wrote: "Letter from a smiling hypocrite—who is also a sot and a professional liar. It is precious, it has no mate in polecat literature. Don't let it get lost."

Twain had engaged Ashcroft, a young Englishman, in 1907, when the American writer received an honorary degree from Oxford University. Miss Lyon had been his personal secretary and a member of his household at Redding, Conn., since 1902. Ashcroft later became a district manager for a Canadian advertising agency in Toronto, where he died in 1947 at the age of 72. Miss Lyon died in New York in 1958 at the age of 95.

Since 1948, the Berkeley campus has been the repository of, and principal center for research on, the large body of published and unpublished materials written by Twain. It has about 80 percent of the original documents. Mrs. Eugene Ladenburger and Mrs. Bayard Schieffelin, donors of the Ashcroft-Lyon manuscript, also gave 70 of Twain's letters to the University of California last year.

University spokesman said that the manuscript will be published by the University of California Press as a part of an autobiographical record the author dictated between 1906 and 1909. Publication is at least three years away.

Afkin lives in the Methodist Building, right across the plaza

PEOPLE: U.S. Ambassador Says Farewell With Music

The U.S. ambassador John Middendorf, 48, will say farewell to Holland with a symphony he has written in honor of Queen Juliana. Middendorf's resignation was accepted by President Nixon "with regret and special appreciation" last Friday.

His symphony in honor of the 25th anniversary (silver jubilee) of Queen Juliana as ruling sovereign will be performed for the first time on Dutch television on Sept. 4 by the symphony orchestra of the Netherlands Broadcasting Foundation.

County councilor candidate Jack Reynold told an election meeting Sunday in Harrogate, England, that people should vote for him not because of his record but because of his talents. "The only reason I have been nominated is because I am a loudmouth, obstinate, crafty and want my own way."

After three tries schoolteacher Sharni Calub finally won her divorce, using a \$15,600 do-it-yourself kit. "I owe it all to determination," said the 26-year-old third-grade teacher. "I'm so glad I kept trying. I saved \$300 in lawyer fees."

Mrs. Calub represented herself in dissolution of marriage proceedings under Florida's no-fault divorce law. The case came before retired Circuit Court Judge Oliver Maxwell, filling in for sitting colleague James Bruton, who twice denied Mrs. Calub's petition on procedural grounds.

An industrial court in Birmingham, England, has ruled that a boss can't fire an employee because she talks too much. The court ordered Ivan Hadley, manager of a chemical warehouse, to pay £147 severance to Eunice Weaver, a switchboard operator he dismissed as a chatterbox.

"I must confess I'm a chatty person," Mrs. Weaver conceded. But she said Hadley fired her because he was a bachelor who didn't like women. Mrs. Weaver's husband, Desmond, said later, "We'll use the money to buy her a silencer."

Republican Sen. Strom Thurmond rode an elephant, symbol of his party, Saturday in a circus parade. Sen. Thurmond, in a circus costume, hoisted his six-month-old son, J. Strom Jr., to his shoulders, anchored his 2-year-old daughter Nancy Moore firmly in front of him astride the animal and led the procession at the Ringling Brothers Barnum & Bailey Circus at the Washington Coliseum.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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